National Women's History Month, March 2000
FOLLOW

Dr. Mary E. Walker

Dr. Walker is the first and only female Medal of Honor winner. Her Medal of Honor was rescinded in 1917 possibly because of her involvement with the women's

ALICE PAUL
(1885-1977)

Drafted the Equal Rights Amendment for women in 1923, and was instrumental in adding the affirmation of

Chien-Shiung Wu
(1912-1997)

Nuclear scientist whose pioneering work altered modern physical theory and changed the accepted view of the structure of the universe. Received the

Bella Abzug
(1920-1998)

Women's rights advocate and labor lawyer, Abzug was elected to Congress (1971-1976). Co-founder of the National Women's

Sarah Breedlove “Madam C. J. Walker” (1867-1919)

A Black Entrepreneur considered the first Black woman to become a

Carrie Chapman Catt

(1859-1947)

President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association who organized state and federal work for women's voting rights and

Tsuyako “Sox” Kitashima (1919-)

A leader in the successful movement to win reparations for Japanese Americans who were forced into internment camps during WW II. In 1980 Congress

Elizabeth Blackwell (1821-1910)

The first American woman awarded the M.D. degree. Working with quiet determination, she turned aside the hostility of the professors,

Ida B. Wells-Barnett

(1862-1931)

She began a daring editorial campaign against lynching in her Memphis Free Speech newspaper (1892). After her office was sacked, she moved to N.Y. City. There she continued her

Maggie Kuhn (1905-1995)

Kuhn founded the Gray Panthers to fight ageism. Kuhn was an outspoken advocate of the rights for older people, showing that senior citizens are strong, vibrant,

Myra Bradwell (1831-1894)

In 1869 Bradwell helped create Chicago's first Women's Suffrage Convention, and passed the Bar. Despite an appeal to the Supreme Court, she was refused admission because of her gender. In 1892

Mary Ann Shadd Cary

(1823-1893)

In 1869 she became the first Black woman to enter Howard University Law School, thus becoming the first Black woman to earn a law degree. She fought alongside Susan B. Anthony for

Mary McLeod Bethune

(1875-1955)

In 1904, Bethune started a school for Black women with $1.50. She latter developed it into Bethune-Cookman college. In 1940 Bethune was appointed Advisor on

Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906)

Anthony began as an activist in the anti-slavery movement. When the slaves were set free she shifted her attentions to women's rights. Elizabeth Stanton and she started a newspaper called The Revolution. They

Sandra Day O'Connor (1930-)

She was the first woman appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Sarah Winnemucca (1842-1891)

A Native-American leader who dedicated her life to returning land taken by the government back to the tribes, especially the land of her own Paiute Tribe. Despite Congressional

Gerty Theresa Radnitz Cori (1896-1957)

In 1947 she received the Nobel Prize in science for discovering, along with her husband, Carl, how glucose is converted into glycogen, a process

Ada Deer (1935-)

Deer led her tribe in lobbying Congress to pass the Menominee Restoration Act (1973) that restored their land and treaty rights as American Indians. In 1993 she

Martha Wright Griffiths

(1912-)

Called the "Mother of the ERA," Congressional Representative Griffiths shepherded the Equal Rights Amendment which successfully added sex discrimination as a prohibited act. She

Antonia Novello (1944-)

The first woman and the first Hispanic to become the Surgeon General of the United States (1990-1993). As Surgeon General, Dr. Novello was among the first to recognize the need to focus on

Dolores Huerta

(1930-)

Huerta is the co-founder, along with Cesar Chavez, of the United Farm Workers union, which is dedicated to helping immigrant/migrant people of all ages. For over 30 years,

Mae Jemison (1956-)

She received her medical degree from Cornell University, Dr. Jemison spent three years as a Peace Corps Medical Officer in West Africa and Thailand. In 1992,

Patricia Schroeder (1942-)

Elected to Congress in 1972, she advocated women's rights, research on women's health, and sane military spending. She was staunchly supportive of families with children, sponsoring the Family and Medical Leave

Shirley Chisholm (1924-)

Known as “Fighting Shirley Chisholm,” in 1968 she became the first Black woman to be elected to U.S. Congress. In 1972, she again made history by seriously campaigning for the Democratic Party nomination for

Sally Ride (1951-)

Astronaut Ride became the first American woman in space in 1983, serving as mission specialist and flight engineer. Ride made a second flight in 1984 then left NASA in 1987. With a

Flossie Wong-Staal

(1947-)

She completed her doctorate in molecular biology at UCLA in 1972. By 1980 AIDS had become an epidemic. Wong-Staal and her colleague discovered the

Geraldine Ferraro (1935-)

Congresswoman Ferraro was a women's and human rights advocate, sponsoring the Women's Economic Equality Act which ended pension discrimination against women. She was the first woman

Aida Alvarez

Alvarez is the 20th Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration. She was sworn in on March 7, 1997. Ms. Alvarez is the first Hispanic woman, and the first person of Puerto Rican heritage, to serve as a member of the

Barbara Jordan (1936-1996)

Elected to the House of Representatives in 1972, She became the first African-American congresswomen to be elected, and re-elected, from the deep south. In 1976, Jordan became the first woman and first African-American to

LTG Claudia J. Kennedy

LTG Kennedy is currently serving as the United States Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence. She is the first and only woman to

Ellen Ochoa (1958-)

Ochoa developed an optical system to recognize objects regardless of their position, vital in guiding a robot to or around objects. She led a research group working primarily on optical systems for automated space